

LAWYERS CLASH IN HUPEH BAD MONEY CASE; NO DECISION

Judgment Taken Under Ad-
vice After Lively
Afternoon

THE ARGUMENTS

Mr. Musso, for Government,
Resents Mr. Rice's
Insinuations

The case against the two rebel leaders charged with counterfeiting and with being accessories to a Hupeh robbery, was finished yesterday afternoon. Mr. G. D. Musso, prosecuting the case for the Chinese government, asked that the two accused be handed over to the Chinese authorities. Mr. Perkins, the American assessor, said that he would reserve decision. Magistrate Wuang was on the bench with him during the hearings.

Mr. J. W. Rice represented the prisoners. The attorneys finished the examination of Tsen Dah-pen, the principal accused, in the afternoon, and made their arguments. The other accused is Moo Toong-hai.

The arguments were enlivened by verbal clashes between the lawyers which the assessor smoothed out to the satisfaction of both. Mr. Rice contended that there was nothing in the testimony to support the charges and his contention was that the charges had been "framed up" by government secret service men to secure the extradition of two much-wanted revolutionaries. Mr. Rice said that he did not charge that the government at Peking was directly the author of the charges against his clients.

"There are many persons wanted by the government," said he, "for revolutionary activities. There are many men here in Shanghai who are here to get the persons wanted. They are here to get the rebels by honest means if they can—but they are here to get them. The procuring of the rebels is given over to men who employ the very worst characters for this purpose."

He then referred to the fact that the principal witness for the government, a convicted criminal, had been arrested in Franchtown where it was found that he was coming to the court without handcuffs on and with \$100 in his pocket.

Prisoner in Funds

"They may be able to explain why the witness was not hand-cuffed," he continued, "but the \$100 can not be explained. Why did his custodian allow him to have that money? Prisoners are never allowed to have money. A prisoner with \$100 in the custody of the ordinary Chinese guard would not have to stay there long."

Mr. Rice then referred to the attack on the first accused's home on December 5 before he was arrested. He had produced witnesses to show that the assassins were hired by a Chinese government detective.

"If a person employed by the Chinese government planned Tsen's assassination," he declared, "why would they not also plan to get possession of him by this process? There was a big reward for Tsen, dead or alive. It was probably bigger if he could be taken alive."

He then referred to the counterfeiting plant involved in the case. It would appear to the court, he said, that this plant was run by a government detective and was used to secure the extradition of every rebel wanted by the government. In connection with the same plant, a man named Zau Chung-wo and a Chinese detective had been handed over to the authorities. He declared that the detective got a sentence of one year—and that Zau Chung-wo was shot.

"There has been no evidence to show that," interrupted Mr. Musso. Mr. Perkins said that the court would make an examination to see if the statement was true.

Mr. Rice then took up the second charge—which accused the men of

Failing Early Recognition By the Foreign Powers, Yuan Will Be Quietly Enthroned

To Delay Coronation Till Peace Restored in Yunnan;
Peking Negotiates for \$20,000,000 Japanese Loan

Datasatistische Lloyd

Peking, January 12.—The Peking Gazette reports that, unless an early recognition of the monarchy by the foreign powers is secured, the enthronement of Yuan Shih-k'ai may be performed as quietly as the new calendar was enforced on January 1. The coronation will take place only after peace has been restored in Yunnan.

According to the Chinese press, the Peking Government is negotiating with the Japanese Mitsui Company about an industrial loan amounting to twenty million dollars. Chou Tse-chi, Chinese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will assist in the negotiations during his stay in Tokyo.

Defeat 6,000 Rebels

Ritter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 12.—Reports from Canton state that the Government troops have defeated 6,000 rebels east of Waichow. Military Governor Lung states that his troops hit the rebels hard four times and are now pursuing them. These so-called rebels are probably merely bandits and pirates, with whom the Canton Delta swarms, who attempted to take advantage of the present situation.

Reports from Yunnan indicate that the unpopularity of the rebel leaders is increasing.

Kweiyang, January 12.—The provincial authorities state that Kweiyang has not declared its independence. Soldiers who are leaving Kweiyang are going to the borders of Szechuan and Hunan. The military authorities are enrolling students from various schools in Kweiyang to form a Students' Corps for military training.

The prices for rice, etc., are rising chiefly owing to many rumors. The city and province are quiet.

Kalgan, January 12.—Robbers have captured Saratsi, in Shansi, where there is a Swedish mission station. The officials have urged the missionaries in that region to concentrate at Paotao for protection.

Canton, January 12.—The issue of money-orders on Yunnan has been temporarily suspended.

So far no troops have been despatched to Yunnan.

The police have been ordered to arrest persons commenting on Yunnan affairs.

The rebels are causing dis-

Mr. Asquith Refuses Dardanelles Inquiry

Deprecates Parliamentary Dis-
cussion at Present on Sir
Ian Hamilton's Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 10.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that any acceptance of the resignation of a Minister would be promptly intimated to the House. He deprecated any discussion, for the present, on Sir Ian Hamilton's report and said that he would not assent to an inquiry into the operations at the Dardanelles.

CLAN LINE MACFARLANE SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

Thirteen Lascars Die In Open
Boat; 18 Others and Six
Officers Landed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—Lloyd's Agent at Malta reports that the British cargo steamer Clan Macfarlane (4,523 tons) was sunk on the afternoon of December 30. The Chief and Second Officer, the Chief, Second, Fourth and Fifth Engineers and 18 Lascars were picked up and landed at Malta today. Thirteen Lascars died in the boat.

(Continued on Page 2)

TWO BRITISH AVIATORS KILLED AT EASTBOURNE

Lieut. Gordon Duke and Warrant Officer Fraser Have Fa-
tal Accident in Air

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

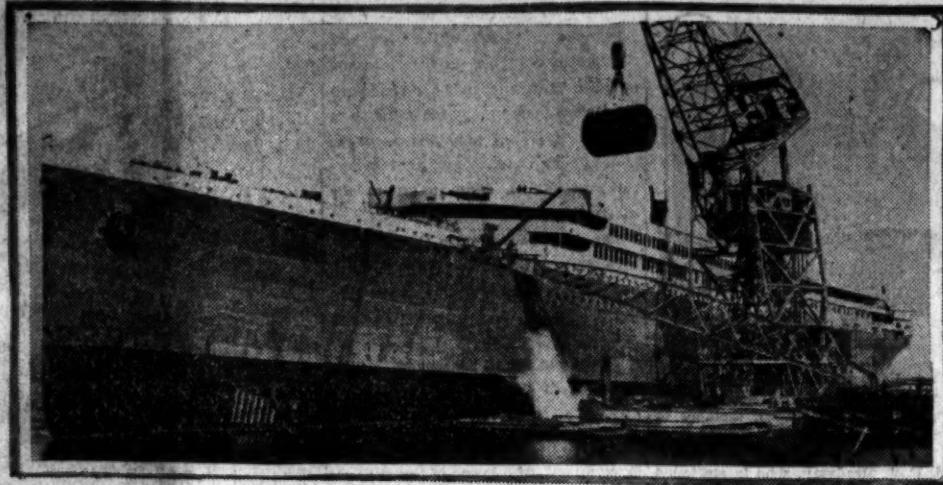
Paris, January 10.—The British and French conference of military aviators is developing into an allied conference. A Russian aviation mission has already arrived in Paris.

ALLIED AVIATION BOARD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 10.—The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 44.2 and the minimum 27.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 43.5 and 33.3.

Largest British Ship to Be Used in Hospital Service



S.S. Britannic under construction

London, December 9.—The White Star liner Britannic, just completed at the Harland and Wolff yards at Belfast, if it has been learned, is being converted into a hospital ship and

will soon go into service. She will be equipped with 6,000 beds.

The Britannic is the largest British ship afloat, and since the giant German liners are all tied up, the

largest vessel sailing the seas. She is of 50,000 tons, is 890 feet long and of 25 feet beam.

The Mauretania, of the Cunard

line, has been used as a hospital

ship since the beginning of the war.

GERMANS LOSE HEAVILY BY RAPID RUSSIAN BLOW

Become Disorganised By Desperate Attempts to Recapture Lost Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 10.—An official communiqué issued today stated:—The west front is calm. In Galicia and eastward of Czernowitz, the enemy are suffering from heavy losses inflicted by our rapid and violent blow and are disorganized by desperate attempts to recapture their lost positions.

The enemy are completely inactive, beyond some feeble, and everywhere unsuccessful attempts by artillery and hand-grenades to hinder our troops from consolidating their gains.

Peking, January 9.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: January 7.—In the Riga region, at Olala and Zaalaia, the Germans sent asphyxiating gas into our trenches.

In the Jakobstadt region, near Dukern, thirty of our scouts valiantly attacked a company of German scouts. They bayoneted a number of them and took thirty-five men and one officer prisoners.

Our troops captured the borough of Chartorisk and the height a mile and a half to the west of it. Three officers and seventy-six men were taken prisoners. We also took a supply of wire. The counter-attacks of the enemy, whose object was to eject us from Chartorisk, were unsuccessful.

North-eastward of Czernowitz, the Austrians, having bombarded our troops with asphyxiating gas shells, attempted to deliver a counter-attack, but they were thrown back to their trenches by our fire.

The Caucasian front.—During the evening of January 4, the Turks, under cover of a fog, assumed the offensive in the region of the villages of Aha and Bildassor, south-eastward of Lake Tortum, but they were stopped in front of our defences by our fire and, suffering heavy losses, fled back to their trenches.

In Persia, several hundreds of the enemy, infantry and cavalry, attempted to advance from the town of Dovlet-Abada, south-eastward of the town of Hamadan, towards the village of Kiamary, but they were repulsed beyond the Pass of Kendelan.

January 8.—In the Riga region, near the Mitau road, the Germans again sent asphyxiating gas into our trenches.

The enemy, having assembled in great numbers for the counter-offensive, occupied the borough of Chartorisk, but later on were again ejected from this place. We captured three officers and fifty men. The enemy's further attempts to drive us out of Chartorisk were unsuccessful.

In the region of the middle course of the River Strya, our troops occupied several sections of the enemy's position. At other points, they are consolidating the ground occupied amidst the wire defences in immediate proximity to the enemy. In this region, we captured 17 officers, over 1,000 men and several machine-guns.

North-eastward of Czernowitz, the enemy, in large forces, delivered desperate counter-attacks in order to check our advance. All these attacks were repulsed by us and the enemy suffered immense losses. Our troops captured 14 officers, over 300 men and two machine-guns.

The Caucasian front.—In Persia, south of Lake Urmia, bands of Kurds attempted to cross to the right bank of the River Djegut, but they were easily repulsed. In the region of the town of Assad-Abada, encounters are taking place with a detachment of Persian rebels.

9 JAPANESE DROWNED

A marine corps of the Yokosuka naval yard, who have been in Jalute island, returned to Yokohama on January 10 and while they were landing from their ship by sampans one of the sampans capsized owing to the heavy sea and nine persons were lost sight of. A search was effected throughout the night.

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Austria Asks Safety For People in India British Repatriating

Grey Says Only Danger Threatening Is That Made By Their Own Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—The Foreign Office has received a communication from the Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy, relative to the intended repatriation, on board the B. I. S. Golconda (5,874 tons), of the wives and children of Austrian subjects interned in India. Their husbands had requested the United States Consul at Bombay to see that the ship bore distinct signs denoting its purpose and that everything should be done to secure the safety of those on board.

The Austro-Hungarian Government, through the United States Embassy in Vienna, has forwarded these reports to the British Government, adding that it will hold Great Britain responsible for the lives of the passengers, "the majority of whom are better-class people."

Sir Edward Grey replied that he is astonished that the Austro-Hungarian Government, who is one of the authors of the submarine danger, should ask Britain to take special precautions to protect this ship against submarine attack. Moreover, he is at a loss to know why "better-class people" should be more entitled to protection from submarines than other non-combatants.

Sir Edward Grey points out that the only danger threatening these passengers is one for which Germany and Austria-Hungary are alone responsible. By asking for special precautions to be taken to protect her own subjects on board a British vessel, the Austro-Hungarian Government recognises what is the inevitable consequence of their submarine policy and admits that the sinking of the Lusitania, Persia and other vessels was not the result of casual brutalities on the part of the officers in command of submarines, but a part of a premeditated policy of the enemy governments.

Sir Edward Grey concludes by

Belgian Princess Not Depressed



PRINCESS MARIE JOSE OF BELGIUM.

Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, the nine-year-old daughter of King Albert and Queen Elizabeth who is now in England, does not let the war and the fate of her country depress her spirits. She is a vivacious youngster and delights in animal pets. The picture shows her with her pet dog on the voyage to Great Britain. The Princess is the youngest child of the royal house of Belgium and the only daughter. She was born on August 4, 1906, at Ostend. She has now joined her two brothers Prince Leopold Duke of Brabant, who is now at Eton, and Prince Charles Theodore Prince of Flanders.

stating that the British Government does not propose to take precautions for these subjects which it does not take on behalf of British subjects. If they suffer owing to an attack on the ship by an enemy submarine, the responsibility must rest with those who have made such attacks part of their ordinary method of warfare.

Russia PAYS JAPAN

The Eastern News Agency declares that the gold specie from Russia has been received in Japan to pay for the military supplies from Japan, while the silver bars will be minted as Russian coins to be handed over to the Russian authorities within six months.

Lawyers Clash In Bad Money Case

(Continued from Page 1)

being accomplices in planning a robbery in Hupeh.

'Wild, Crazy Tale'

"A wilder and crazier tale was never told on the witness stand," said he. "It proves the high degree of conscientiousness among thieves that these robbers felt obliged to come all the way to Shanghai from Hupeh to split up their spoils fair and square with the owners of the revolvers and bombs, who they say were the accused. Woo, the second witness for the government, said that he recruited a band of 11 farmers in the Hupeh district where he lived, though at the time there was a warrant out for his arrest for a previous robbery. He says that he recruited for his band in the very district where he had committed the former crime.

"He also said that after the robbery he and his band came down to Shanghai. He said the 19 men travelled in a body. They passed the authorities in Hupeh without being molested, though there would certainly be a hue and cry after such a crime. They came through the country to Hankow, where they took a boat to Shanghai. They left a trail that a child could have followed, but no orders were sent to arrest them.

"The whole tale is a fantastic nightmare that would not deceive a child. The second charge was not framed until after these men were arrested, and the case set down for trial. It would appear that the charge was made first and the evidence found afterward."

He declared that no evidence had been introduced to show that the men were guilty of the charges brought against them, and that the whole of the evidence was a fabrication from start to finish.

The Handcuff Incident

In preparing his argument, Mr. Musso declared that in representing the Chinese government he had often been the victim of insinuations, but never of so many insinuations as in this case. He then said that the application before the court was that these men be handed over to the Chinese authorities for trial and that it was not necessary to prove beyond a doubt that the men were guilty—by the rules of the court all that was necessary was for the government to establish a prima facie case against the accused. He referred to the fact that a government witness has been handcuffed in court though

he was not handcuffed while proceeding through Frenchtown with his guard.

"My explanation—" began Mr. Musso.

"You had no right to give your explanation as you did," interrupted Mr. Rice hotly. "You should have gone into the witness box. You have no right to make your explanation now."

Mr. Rice smoothed things out and Mr. Musso went on:

"Mr. Rice omitted to mention the fact that the witness was in a closed carriage with two soldiers and that there was scarcely any need of handcuffs. He also alleges that \$103 was found in his pocket—"

"Don't say I allege it," put in Mr. Rice. "That's what the witness said on the stand."

"At any rate he made the disgraceful suggestion that the money was given the witness as a bribe."

Mr. Rice jumped to his feet.

"I don't take your judgment on my conduct," he said angrily.

The assessor again made peace. He explained that Mr. Musso meant that the bribe was disgraceful, not that Mr. Rice was. Again Mr. Musso proceeded:

"It never occurred to Mr. Rice that this money was given the witness by relatives to buy clothes with, and that the Chinese authorities allowed him the possession of it."

Mr. Musso turned to the evidence of the second witness who had testified on the robbery matter. He said that the witness had gone back to Hupeh for the same reason that persons expelled come back to the Foreign Settlement—because they know people, have knowledge of men who are rich enough to be worth robbing and are familiar with the place. They came back to Shanghai to divide the plunder because a band of that sort generally disposed of their plunder at a distance from the scene of their robbery. It was dangerous to stay in Hupeh where the booty would be recognized. He admitted that there might have been an attempt against the life of the first accused, but said that did not concern the present charge. The government detectives were very explicit in stating that these two prisoners had given them counterfeit notes and the weapons with which the robbery was committed.

"The attorney for the defense points out," said Mr. Musso. "That the prisoners are educated men and are not the sort that would commit the crimes charged. Counterfeits usually require people of education to head their organizations."

The assessor had said that his father had helped to support him. Why then had not the father come forward to testify that he had provided money? The argument was finished with the request that the men be given to the Chinese authorities.

The assessor said that he would reserve decision but would announce it as soon as possible.

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2 RUSSIAN PRISONERS ESCAPE INTO FRANCE

Crawl Through Many Lines Of
Barbed Wire And Sur-
prise British

London, December 9.—Details were received here today of a remarkable escape of two Russian prisoners of war, who had been brought into Belgium by the Germans and forced to assist in fortifying the lines.

Several days ago some British soldiers in a front line trench were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men, who rose up in the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One waved a rag and both shouted: "Russki! Russki!" At the same time the Germans began to fire at them wildly.

The British jumped to the conclusion it was a case of desertion, but as they helped the men down into their trench they saw that both wore tattered Russian uniforms.

One of the men is 22 years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on February 11 at Prasnyts. The other, belonging to the Novoskolschi Infantry Regiment, is 19, and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura.

They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Posen. Here they were about 20,000 other Russian prisoners of war, employed in road repair and field fortifications close to the frontier. Their life was miserable and hard. All the food they had was potato bread, and soup made of potato peelings. Once a fortnight they were allowed 1½ oz. of meat.

For the first few months they had no drink but water, but afterwards coffee without sugar. All the prisoners of war were in their ragged Russian uniforms—except a few dressed in German uniforms because their own clothes were utterly worn out in the stress of war, distinguished by a large yellow or blue stripe down the back of the greatcoat.

It was in the middle of October last that the first large draft of men—about 2,000 of them—were sent from the camp into Belgium. The two men who are now in our lines, with 250 comrades, were brought to the Franco-Belgian frontier, and after being detrained were marched 5,000 yards to a hamlet, where there was a collection of five wooden huts in which the men were billeted in batches of fifty. Daily at seven p.m. they were marched out to the front, where they were set to dig trenches.

Upon returning to the camp one evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries—German soldiers who had been invalided and made incapable for more active service—and the camp itself was patrolled. With great luck, however, the two Russian lads crawled through the barbed wire without raising an alarm, evaded the sentries, and struck cross country towards the sound of the guns.

They travelled five or six miles that night, and lay all day next day in a disused trench full of water. On the next night they went three miles further. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught.

Two men were standing at their loopholes, and two others had just been relieved, and were going off. The Russian conquerors did not go a little further off, and climbing out of the front-line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately, it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it, and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and leapt down with bullets flying about them.

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FREE AIR

Marguerite Sylva Secret Bride of Officer



Mrs. Bernard L. Smith

New York, December 9.—Friends in this city have received word of the wedding in Paris of Lieutenant Bernard J. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and Marguerite Sylva, an opera singer of note here and in the Opera Comique in Paris. Lieutenant Smith is an aeronautic observer, with the rank of an assistant naval attache of the American Embassy. The wedding was in the Church of Notre Dame. The civil ceremony was performed last May but because of the illness of the bride's mother the church service was postponed. The best man was Oliver Roosevelt, cousin of Ex-President Roosevelt.

REV. W.H. PRICE SPEAKS ON ENGLAND AND PAPACY

Religious History of Middle
Ages Discussed Before
The C.E.M.S.

This week's meeting of the Shanghai Branch of the Church of England Men's Society was occupied with paper on "England and the Papacy during the Middle Ages" by the Rev. W. H. Price.

The speaker called to mind a previous lecture in which he had shown how England, by reason of her geographical position, and by the conditions of her early history, had developed a type of Christianity, Catholic and Apostolic, yet distinct from the great world of Latin Christianity on the continent. Among the many diverse elements built up into her life we could not forget the great debt we owed to the mission of Augustine.

The Norman Conquest was the great fact which brought England into close touch with the life and discipline of the Roman Church. Previous to that date England had been little affected by the great movements of continental life. Now, however, her insularity was broken down; she was gradually absorbed into that system of church government and discipline which had its mainspring in the papacy.

The lecturer then went on to discuss what the "papal system" was, how it grew up, and how it affected the life of the Church in England. He showed how in the primitive

manuscripts, and two others had just been relieved, and were going off. The Russian conquerors did not go a little further off, and climbing out of the front-line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately, it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it, and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and leapt down with bullets flying about them.

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S.S. CHINA DUE JAN. 26; SAKS FOR U.S. ON FEB. 15

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli Opens Offices For New Company At Kalee Hotel

Local merchants will learn with satisfaction that shipping facilities to and from America are shortly to be extended. The China Mail Steamship Company has already been inaugurated, and the first steamer—the China—is to sail for San Francisco, via Nagasaki and Honolulu, on February 15. The next sailing will be on April 17, followed by one on June 24.

The company advertises its service as "Shanghai to San Francisco, via the Sunshine Belt," at reduced rates. Through tickets and bills of lading are issued to all the principal cities of the U.S. and Canada, also through tickets to Europe.

The s.s. China, which is so far the only vessel owned by the company, is a first-class mail steamer of 10,200 tons. She is to call at Shanghai on the 26th inst. specially to land the

Chinese ex-minister to Washington, and also 200 tons of exhibits returned from the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. She will sail for Hongkong, via Manila, the same day.

Mr. G. J. Petrocelli is the local agent for the company, and he has opened temporary offices at the Kalee Hotel. The advertisement of sailings, etc. will be found on page 10 of this issue. The new company is in the market for more ships.

Pacific Mail Holdings Bought by Grace & Co.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 15.—The Southern Pacific head office yesterday announced that it had agreed to sell to W. R. Grace and Co. its holding of 110,800 shares of Pacific Mail stock. This is taken to mean that the American International Corporation, for which Grace and Co. are the shipping agents, has decided to retain the

Pacific service formerly operated by the Pacific Mail and that the American flag will continue to be seen in the transpacific trade.

It is predicted here that the new owners of the Pacific Mailers will rejuvenate the line and are practically certain to resume operations between San Francisco and the Orient.

Yesterday W. R. Grace and Co. was formally given control of the Pacific Mail property in America, China and Japan.

See the Manila Carnival for P.100!

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TENYO MARU

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Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay

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It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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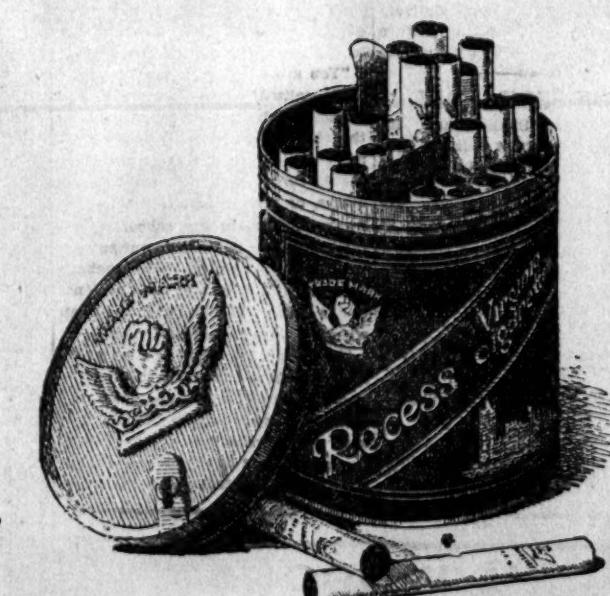
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News and Views in the World of Books



Religion And Biography

Larger Church (The). Vol. I. Why I am a Christian. Vol. II. Religion of the Thinking Man. Vol. III. Prayer: The Soul's Sincere Desire. By the Rev. John J. Lanier, B.D. Published by the Author, Fredericksburg, Virginia. \$2.25 (gold.) These small volumes treat religious questions from the view-point of an independent thinker in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Baptismal regeneration and the Virgin Birth are interpreted in a novel and ingenious way apparently peculiar to the author and exhibited at length. Volumes I and III are practically helpful at many points. Volume II is mainly occupied with theological, ecclesiastical, and philosophic questions, including a peculiar theory of real transubstantiation in Holy Communion. On the questions of Biblical authority, miracles, and repentance after death Mr. Lanier is helpfully progressive.

Sources of the Synoptic Gospels. By Carl S. Patton. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.80 (gold.)

On this much-discussed problem Dr. Patton accepts the admitted dependence of Matthew and Luke upon Mark, and reviews its extent and their variations, already noted by many scholars. His contribution to their work is mostly in the analysis of a lost document largely used by Matthew and Luke and somewhat by Mark, styled by German scholars "Q" the source (Quelle) of non-Markan matter. The identity and differences in their extracts from Greek translations of its Aramaic original indicate that this existed in different texts. The critical scrutiny of nearly two hundred passages which yields this result is a fine specimen of scholarly investigation by a busy pastor.

Story of Wellesley (The). By Florence Converse. With Illustrations by Norman Irving Black. Little, Brown and Co., Boston. \$2 (gold.) Although this is advertised as a gift book, it is free from the less admirable qualities which the name so often connotes. It is a handsome volume, well printed, well bound, abundantly and charmingly illustrated. But it is also a full and discriminating study of Wellesley's first forty years. No aspect of the college is neglected: its founders, its presidents, its work, its play, its ideals, its attainments. The author's grace of style and delicacy of touch are well known, and here we have with them a courage and honesty which are not invariably present in such labors of love as this, especially in combination with consummate tact.

In the Footsteps of Napoleon. By James Morgan. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50 (gold.) This life of Napoleon in one volume is dramatic, vivid, romantic, uncritical, but not indiscriminating. It can be recommended to the reader who wishes to get in comparatively small compass an interesting picture of Napoleon's extraordinary career.

LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE

A Life of William Shakespeare. By Sir Sidney Lee. New Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged. Smith, Elder.

It is seventeen years since Sir Sidney Lee's authoritative "Life of William Shakespeare was first published, and the book is now a standard work which every Shakespearean scholar finds essential. The present reissue, rewritten and enlarged to contain the fruits of recent research, is therefore very welcome. Some of the new information Sir Sidney has gathered himself from the archives at Stratford and elsewhere, and for the rest he pays a generous tribute to his fellow-workers in the Shakespearean field.

The additions, containing much that now sees the light for the first time, do not make the book unwieldy. In its present form it is admirably compact and very finely printed.

NEW BOOKS

THE FALL OF TSINGTAU
By Jefferson Jones

A graphic account of the reduction of the great German stronghold written by the only American civilian ever sent into the city. The author throws a flood of light on the intricate diplomatic situation in the Far East, especially as it concerns the United States.

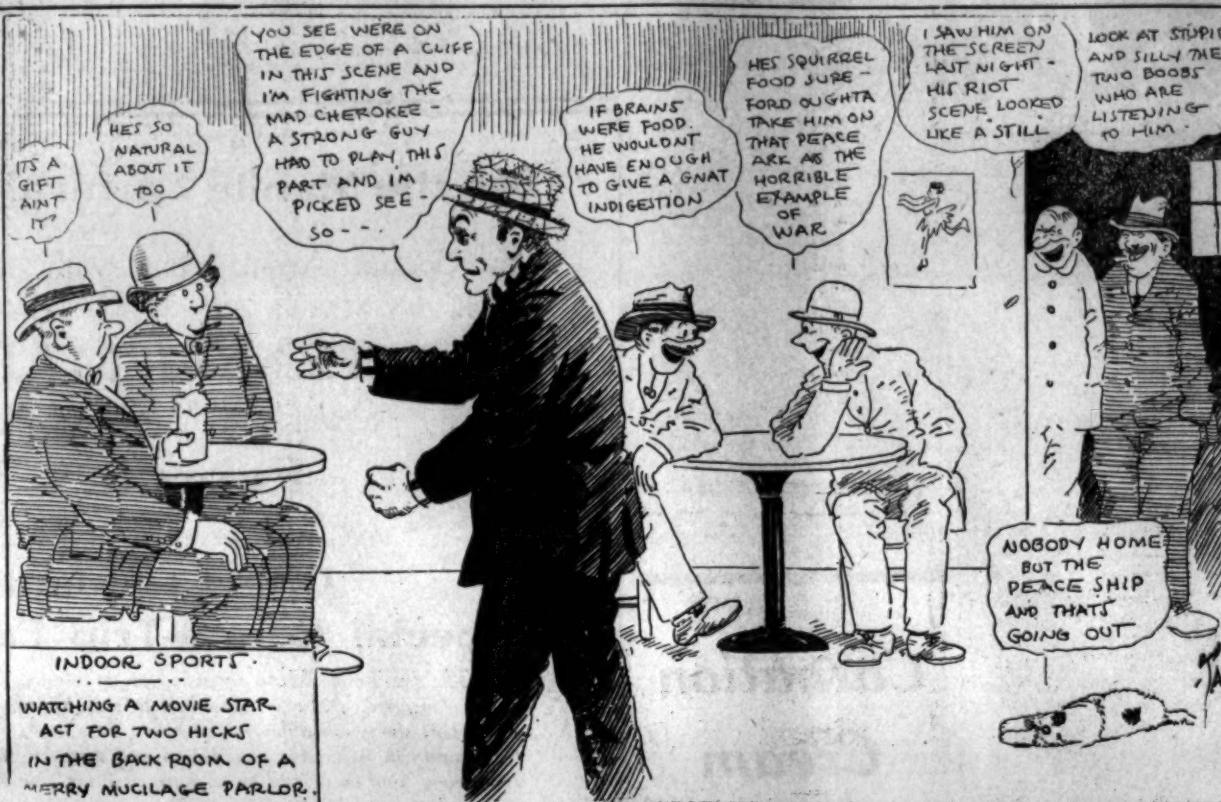
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INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Tagore And His Boys

Mr. Frederic Rose, a master of an elementary mixed school at Stockton Heath, wrote to Sir Rabindranath Tagore asking to know what "methods you adopt for the unfolding of the mental and spiritual faculties of your pupils, whether such methods be peculiarly Oriental or not, or any course of psychological study which I might undertake."

Tagore replied in these terms from Jorasanko, Calcutta, and the letters are published in the *Warrington Guardian*.

"To give spiritual culture to our boys was my principal object in starting my school in Bolpur. Fortunately, in India we have the model before us in the tradition of our ancient forest schools, where teachers, whose aim was to realize their lives in God, had their homes. The atmosphere was full of the aspiration for the infinite, and the students who grew up with their teachers closely united with them in spiritual relationship felt the reality of God—for it was no mere creed imposed upon them, or a speculative abstraction.

"Having this ideal of a school in my mind, which should be a home and a temple in one, where teaching should be a part of a worshipful life, I selected this spot away from all distractions of town, hallowed with the memory of a pious life whose days were passed here in communion with God.

"You must not imagine that I have fully realized my ideal—but the ideal is there working itself out through all the obstacles of the hard prose of modern life. In spiritual matters one should forget that he must teach others, or achieves results that can be measured, and in my school here I

think it proper to measure our success by the spiritual growth in the teachers. In these things, gain to one's personal self is gain to all, like lighting a lamp which is lighting a whole room.

"The first help that our boys get here on this path is from the cultivation of love of Nature, and sympathy with all living creatures. Music is of very great assistance to them—the songs being not of the ordinary hymn type, dry and didactic, but as full of

NATURE STUDIES

The Life Story of an Otter. By J. C. Tregarthen, F.Z.S. (Murray.) The Story of a Hare. By J. C. Tregarthen, F.Z.S. (Murray.)

Mr. Tregarthen needs no introduction to students of English fauna. His method is entirely his own. These studies of animal psychology bear the stamp of truth. They are no mere fairy tales of wild life, but records of faithful and accurate observation.

Very few naturalists have a nodding acquaintance with the otter, but Mr. Tregarthen must have passed many a moonlight vigil by stream and field in his neighbourhood. He has given us his life-history from his birth in the heart of a Cornish quagmire to his death by the pack.

Mr. Tregarthen's hare escapes the hounds to die a natural death, but his life is one of constant anxiety and watchfulness. Apart from the pack, his enemies are the fox, otter, pine-marten, and pole-cat. An unfailing resourcefulness preserves him from

these; but he passes through every phase of fear; asleep in his form his dreams are of peril.

These new and cheaper editions should widen the circle of Mr. Tregarthen's readers and obtain a more sympathetic understanding for the subjects of his biographies.

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

St. Xavier tackles the Football Club's 2nd Eleven the coming Saturday, and this will be the first time this season these two teams have clashed. The Customs and Hanbury meet also for the first time, and Hanbury ought to win. The Hanbury-Customs affair will exhale more scrimmage than the St. Xavier-Football Club game, though there is nothing to indicate that the latter will lack interest. Both games will be well worth watching.

The Football Club got their first win this season against the Customs, and the team they had was a good one. If they manage to keep the same players, they have a chance to emerge from the depths. Though they have St. Xavier as opponents on Saturday, they should be put up a stout defense.

Hanbury still is tied with Public School on points, but leads by miles in the goal average. The coming Saturday Public School has no match on, and should Hanbury win, the old boys will bid farewell to 2nd place honors. And there is little doubt that Hanbury will win.

The Jewish Club who have taken a month's leave will appear again on the warpath, and it is hoped with a well equipped team.

On Sunday they will endeavor to play against the Union Club, which is a Chinese team with plenty of energy. The same team was defeated by the Nanyang College during the Olympic Sports, and is, on the whole, a strong combination.

I had the luck to see the Nanking-Nanyang game played last Friday. The Nankingers in their red-colored shirts played an excellent game and probably were the heavier team. The Nanyangmen had to grovel in the mud many times to beat the Nanking goalie, who played a fine game. The Nanyang wings were wonderfully fast, and centered so nicely that Castle Ho could not avoid netting a few when within range.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH

Volunteers v. Civilians

The following players will be invited to take part:—

Volunteers.—O. D. Rasmussen, R. D. Murray, H. B. Ollerdissen, D. Campbell, W. P. Galvin, W. J. Brown, T. W. R. Wilson, A. Lester, G. F. Forshaw (Capt.), J. S. McEachran, A. H. Leslie Civilians.—A. Macmillan, A. Biggs, M. Tonkin, W. J. Gande, T. Wigton, J. Adams, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Quayle (Capt.), R. J. S. Brandt, J. Robertson, H. N. Olsen.

Referee.—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Linesmen Messrs. W. T. Bissett and W. J. Mothing.

Skottowe Cup Drawing

The following is the result of the draw for the Skottowe Cup. First Round on Saturday.

S. F. Xavier's vs. T. Hanbury School (Winners to meet the S. R. C.). Referee. W. J. Mothing.

S. F. C. vs. Public School (Winners to meet the S. M. Police). Referee. T. Wigton.

Football Club Credited

The S. F. C. were awarded 2 points and 1 goal as the S. R. C. failed to fulfil their fixtures last Saturday.

Billiards

The first game of the championship billiard series resulted last night in a victory for Mr. G. M. P. Remedios over Mr. C. S. Peacock. The score was: Remedios 600, Peacock 487. The best break was 67, made by Mr. Remedios. The match was played at the Marine Engineers' Institute.

The next game will be played at the institute, tonight, between Mr. R. P. Phillips (the holder) and Mr. A. B. Fenton.

Golf

The following is the result of the Ferrier Cup competition which was played off at the Race Course on Saturday, Sunday and Monday last: L. Walker, 88—4 equal 84.

This cup which has been competed for during the last 8 or 9 years, must be won 8 times in all, or twice in succession, before it leaves the hands of the Golf Club. Mr. Tibby, who was Mr. Walker's partner, already has his name on the Cup twice, but his score on this occasion did not permit him returning his card.

Owing to the Club v. the Committee match and the 2nd round of the Singles Tournament having to be played off on Sunday at Kiangwan, there were only 6 cards taken out.

The Monthly Cup of the Shanghai Golf Club will be played off on Saturday and Sunday next. The conditions are 18 holes, medal play. The winner qualifies for the Captain's Cup.

Picks Australian To Be World's Champion

Jimmy Clabby, who was defeated by Les D'Arcy, the Australian middle-weight champion, believes his conqueror will eventually win the world's heavyweight championship.

Clabby says "D'Arcy is the best boxer he has ever seen and that, being still very young, he is bound to improve and take on weight before long."

Obituary

Mr. A. McGregor
Reuter's Service

London, January 10.—The death is announced of Mr. Alan McGregor, chairman of the Glen line.

Viscount Takachima

A Tokio despatch to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), says that Viscount Tomonosuke Takachima, a Privy Councillor, died on the morning of January 11 at Fushimi near Kyoto.

News Brevities

It is learned that Mr. J. C. Bosustow, of the Municipal Finance Department, has received a commission as captain in the Duke of Cornwall's regiment.

The British Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years free of all taxes to foreign residents. The Bonds are in denominations of one, two, twenty, fifty, and one hundred pounds sterling. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the bank.

The Lyceum Theater was again packed last night to its last seat and the greater part of its standing room for another performance of the clever pantomime "Ali Baba." As it proceeds, the piece gets better and it seemed on this occasion that Mrs. Serebranski and Mr. Souter, in particular, good as they were before, had even further improved. The dancing generally was stronger. There will be a matinee performance on Saturday and a repeat in the evening.



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The policy is thus kept automatically in force without any action on the part of the assured. In the policy the reserve value for each year is given, so the assured can see the standing of his policy in this regard.

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CHINESE TROOPS STOP MR. SPRINGFIELD'S CAR

Foreign Envoy Chow Replies To Protest from Messrs. Pearce and Siffert

An exchange of letters between Mr. E. C. Pearce, chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. D. Siffert, senior consul, and Mr. Chow Chin-pao, envoy for foreign affairs, resulted from the fact that Mr. Springfield, assistant superintendent of police, was interfered with by Chinese government troops. A squad of soldiers held up the official's motorcar on the Hungjiao Road on December 10.

In his letter on the subject, Mr. Pearce said,

"It is hardly needful to point out in the first place that if Chinese soldiers make use of Municipal roads they are culpable of trespass; and that if they function thereon they commit a notable breach of recognised usage, for which even recent unusual circumstances form no adequate justification. The incident in question sufficiently shows in the Council's opinion that a breach of this rule is likely to lead to untoward and possibly serious results; and I have accordingly the honor to express the hope that representations may be made to the Chinese Authorities forthwith in order to prevent any recurrence."

In regard to the matter Mr. Chow wrote to Mr. Siffert:

"Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 21 saying that Mr. Springfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the Municipal Council, was stopped by soldiers, in his motorcar on the Hungjiao Road and that he was very terrified.

"I have now written to Mr. Yang, Defence Commissioner of Sungkien, and Shanghai, to order the military and police to be careful for the future.

"I have the honor to give you this answer and hope you will kindly bring it to the knowledge of the Chairman of the Municipal Council."

BRINCKEN SURRENDERS; OUT ON HEAVY BOND

Alleged Conspirator Released On \$10,000 Bail By San Francisco Police

Washington, D. C., December 5.—Last night Baron George Wilhelm von Brincken, suspected of complicity in the alleged "war plot," surrendered at the office of the United States marshal in San Francisco and submitted to arrest. The warrant sworn out against him charges him with attempting to destroy American commerce.

He was released under heavy bail, his bond being set at \$10,000.

It is stated here that another offense charged against von Brincken is that of being a party to the conspiracy under which fraudulent papers were obtained through perjury for certain supply ships sent out to the German fleet of Admiral von Spee, when they were in the Pacific.

A BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURESS

An extraordinary sensation has been created in a town in the south-west of France by the arrest of a beautiful adventuress on a charge of espionage. The woman was born in Hamburg, and lived in Berlin until shortly before the outbreak of war.

During the first few months of the hostilities she resided in France, and, curiously enough, her nationality was never discovered by the authorities. She made the acquaintance of many French officers, had various residences in Paris and the provinces, and had a number of motor-cars at her disposal.

Finally, suspicion was aroused in certain quarters, and in order to throw the police off the track she married a French officer. She subsequently made frequent journeys to England, Switzerland, and Spain, and would probably have been able to continue her career unmolested had not a high military official taken matters into his own hands and ordered her arrest.

An inquiry into the affair brought about some interesting disclosures, and the woman will shortly appear before a military tribunal on a charge of espionage.

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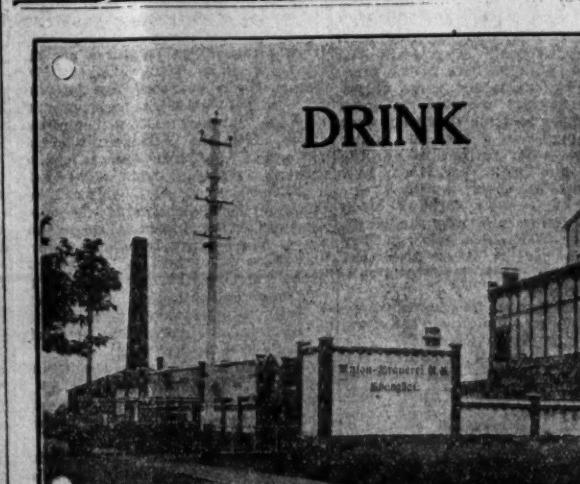
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SHANGHAI, JANUARY 13, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

Honan, The Home of Emperors
(*Peking Gazette*)

WITH the advent of the new Empire of Chung Hui in the first year of Hung Hsien, one's thoughts naturally turn to Honan, the native home of the Ta Huang Ti and the land of emperors. Honan has enjoyed the honor of being the birthplace of several emperors and the seat of authority of many dynasties; and it now has the distinction of being the home of the founder of a new empire in the twentieth century.

From the very beginning of Chinese history Honan was for hundreds of years the center of administrative power, holding dominion over the lands now known as Shensi, Shansi, Shantung and Chihli, and in later days its influence extended to the southern banks of the Yangtze and to the regions of Szechuan. Geographically it is the gate to the impregnable stronghold of Western China—the provinces of Shensi, Kansu and Szechuan. According to the ideas of our ancient strategists, the person who could conquer Honan had the best chance of capturing the scepter of China.

Thus Honan was the scene of many battles and the grave of millions of brave men. The soil is productive; but owing to negligence, the people are mostly poverty-stricken. The many historic ruins, which should be preserved for posterity, have mostly been destroyed beyond recognition and restoration. Of the four Tao or circuits, the Tao of Kaifeng and the Tao of Holo enjoy special distinction. The former embraces Chenchow, the capital of Fu Hsi, the first Emperor of China; Chenghsien, the birthplace of the famous Huang Ti; Shang-chu, the capital of the Shang dynasty; and Hsiang-cheng the birthplace of the present Ta Huang Ti. Holo includes Loyang, the eastern capital of the Chow dynasty and the western capital of the Han dynasty; and many strategical points and battlefields such as Lin-pao and Hsin-an—the Gibraltars of the famous Han-ku or the “sealed valley.” In this latter circuit also lies the famous Mengtsin on the bank of which Wu Wang, the founder of the Chow dynasty, concentrated his own as well as the troops of other feudal lords and finally defeated the dynasty of Hsia.

But of all the historical places of Honan, Loyang, popularly known as Honanfu, is perhaps the most interesting. Situated on the edge of the great plain of Central-North China, it has easy access to the immense quantity of food-stuffs raised in eastern Honan, Chihli, Shantung and other provinces situated further south. Strategically it is the throat of the mountainous regions to the west. Between it and the border of Sensi lie the steep and narrow valley of Hanku, at the western end of which is situated the “Brass walled and iron fenced garrison town of Tungkwan.” It dominates or rather rides astride the only main road into western China. An ancient strategist once said that with a small lump of earth he could defend that most important place against any invader. That is why Chu-ko Liang, one of China’s most brilliant soldiers, advised Liu Pei to occupy Szechuan instead of any region further down the Yangtze river. By occupying this point with a reasonably large force, the defender may defy all attackers and say to them, “Well, if you are stronger than I, I will retire behind the impregnable barrier but I will attack you as soon as you show any sign of relaxation.”

In former days the region beyond Loyang used to be so bad in winter and spring that travelling was almost impossible. There were no roads to speak of. The so-called roads at once became converted into dangerous rivers the moment a torrent came down and that might happen at any moment without “any previous atmospheric manifestations.” Neither are the roads even today passable after a heavy rain. The large number of mule-carts that traverse these regions—these being the only means of transportation—so thoroughly turn the roads into quagmires of from five to ten feet in depth that carts often sink in them and have to be dug out. The difficulty of communication is further increased by the paucity of the population in those parts. The people being of the most primitive class, except in a few of the larger cities, travellers are very often seriously embarrassed by lack of food and other necessities indispensable to people from more civilised parts even in China itself.

The construction of a new railway practically along the main road has, however, improved matters in this respect. A train now takes the traveller to Loyang and a temporary

railway service is also running between Loyang and Minchih—midway between Loyang and Tungkwan. The Lo Tung, that is the Loyang-Tungkwan railway, is a part of the great central cross country railway scheme finished by French and Belgian capitalists which forms a rough cross with the Peking-Canton Railway, the southern section of which is now under construction with British, American and German capital. These two railways, especially the one now under reference are of strategic importance in addition to their commercial usefulness. The work on the Lo-Tung line beyond Minchih has, however, been suspended owing to lack of funds and the position beyond Tungkwan is as impregnable as ever before.

Like many other cities of Honan, Loyang is full of historical interest. It was built in the Chow dynasty as the eastern capital in recognition of the successful establishment of Chow. The city was called Lo-yi or Wang Cheng because it was the city of the King. The reason for the establishment of this eastern capital in addition to the western capital was that Lo-yi or Loyang was the center of the country and equidistant to all parts of the country which brought in tribute to the Emperor. The latter lived in the western capital; but he always went to the eastern capital, Loyang or Lo-yi, whenever he granted an audience to the feudal lords of the various states. The site, however, was not decided upon until the Emperor had consulted the oracles which said “the inheritance will last thirty generations for 700 years.” Actually the Chow dynasty lasted for 39 generations aggregating over 800 years. Thus, the city of Loyang was—to the Chow dynasty at least—exceedingly “lucky.” As the Chow dynasty is the longest and at certain periods the greatest of all dynasties in Chinese history, this little fact must be a source of brilliant inspiration to any superstitious person who has an eye to the throne. On the other hand it may be interesting to point out that the downfall of the Chow dynasty, according to Chinese historians, began with the day the formal capital was removed to Lo-yi. In reality, however, it was the beginning of the downfall of the Chow dynasty which compelled the court to remove its capital. The formal occupation of Lo-yi by the Chow dynasty was, therefore, the setting of the imperial sun of Chow, the reason being that the Imperial Court was then afraid of the “uncivilised people” of the western Dog Aborigines.

The question of the strength of the city of Loyang came up for discussion when Han Kao-chu, the founder of the Han dynasty, wished to select a site for his capital. The Emperor favored occupying Loyang in order to show that he was as exalted as the Emperors of the Chow dynasty. Lou Chin, one of his military commanders, however, thought it unwise. He said to the Emperor, “Loyang is the center of the world. With it a virtuous man can easily become king, but in the hands of a man without virtue it is the cause of disaster. The land of Ch’in (that is the land beyond Tungkwan) is surrounded by rivers and fenced in by mountains on all sides as a natural stronghold. In time of emergency millions of people can be gathered. The possession of it is like taking the world by the throat and striking on its back.” The Emperor then asked his councilors for advice. Those who were natives of Kuanchung (that is the territory east of Hanku) said that by possessing Loyang the dynasty of Chow lasted several hundred years, but by abandoning it the Ch’in dynasty came to grief in two generations. They held that as Loyang had Chengkao on the east and Minchih on the west as outer works of defence and as the city had the Ho river at its back and the river of Lo in front, it was a perfectly strong position.

The Emperor then asked Chang Liang, his most trusted councillor, who gave the following view, which settled the question: “Although Loyang is a strong place, it is not a place for military operations, as it is liable to attack from four sides. The land of Kuanchung, however, has Yaoshan and Hanku on the left and Lungshi and Pahsu on the right with thousands of fertile land. Three sides of this land can be held on the defensive, leaving only one side open to maintain a hold on the feudal lords. This is what we call the golden city of thousand li and a country of natural resources.” Kuanchung (Lintaofu, Shensi) was therefore chosen for the capital of the great Han dynasty. During the later days of the Han dynasty, however, Tsao Tsao, the notorious usurper, shifted the seat of authority back to Loyang, from which he successfully carried on military operations against the kingdom of the Later Han, which occupied the territory of Szechuan, and Wu that held the opposite side of the great Yangtze river. In the dynasty of Tang, the city of Loyang was made at first a capital and finally a great commercial city. The luxurious life in Loyang was a proverb of those days. Since then, the city dwindled into a half-forgotten town until the completion of the Pien-Lo Railway which has revived to some extent its commercial importance as the center of distribution for the produce of the provinces of Shensi, Kansu, Szechuan and the regions beyond.

The Nature of the Beast

Personally, though they have been true friends to me, I loathe destroyers, and all the raw, racking,

Fringes Of The Fleet ○ VI.—The North Sea Patrol

By Rudyard Kipling

Where the East wind is brewed fresh and fresh every morning,
And the balmy night breezes blow straight from the Pole,
I heard a destroyer sing: “What an enjoya-
ble life does one lead on the North Sea Patrol!

“To blow things to bits is our business (and Fritz’s),
“Which means there are mine-fields wherever you stroll.
“Unless you’ve particular wish to die quick you’ll a-
void steering close to the North Sea Patrol.

“We warn from disaster the mercantile master
“Who takes in high dudgeon our lifesaving role,
“For everyone’s grousing at docking and dowsing
The marks and the lights on the North Sea Patrol.”

[Twelve verses omitted]

So swept but surviving, half drowned but still diving
I watched her head out through the swell of the shoal,
And I heard her propellers roar: “Write to poor fellers
Who run such a Hell as the North Sea Patrol!”

The great basins were crammed with craft of kinds never known before on any Navy List. Some were as they were born, others had been converted, and a multitude have been designed for special cases. The Navy prepares against all contingencies by land, sea, and air. It is a relief to meet a batch of comprehensible destroyers and to drop again into the little mouse-trap wardrooms, which are as large-hearted as all our oceans. The men one used to know as destroyer-lieutenants (“born stealing”) are serious Commanders and Captains today, but their sons, Lieutenants in command and Lieutenant-Commanders, do follow them. The sea in peace is a hard life; war only sketches an extra line or two round the young mouths. The routine of ships always ready for action is so part of the blood now that no-one notices anything except the absence of formality and of the “crimes” of peace. What Warrant Officers used to say at length is cut down to a grunt. What the sailor-man did not know and expected to have told him, does not exist. He has done it all too often at sea and ashore.

I watched a little party working under a leading hand at a job which, eighteen months ago, would have required a Gunner in charge. It was comic to see his orders trying to overtake the execution of them. Ratings coming aboard carried themselves with a, to me, new swing—not swank, but consciousness of adequacy. The high, dark flocks which thank goodness are only washed twice a week, received them and their bags, and they turned to on the instant as a man picks up his life at home. Like the submarine crew, they come to be a breed apart—double-jointed, extra-toed, with brazen bowels, and no sort of nerves.

It is the same in the engine-room, when the ships come in for their regular looking over. Those who love them, which you would never guess from the language, know exactly what they need, and get it without fuss. Everything that steams has her individual peculiarity, and the great thing is, at overhaul, to keep to it and not develop a new one. If, for example, through some trick of her screws not synchronising, a destroyer always casts to port when she goes astern, do not let any zealous soul try to make her run true, or you will have to learn her helm all over again. And it is vital that you should know exactly what your ship is going to do three seconds before she does it. Similarly with men. If anyone, from Lieutenant-Commander to stoker, changes his personal trick or habit—even the manner in which he clutches his chin or caresses his nose at a crisis—the matter must be carefully considered in this world where each is trustee for his neighbor’s life, and, vastly more important, the corporate honor.

“What are the destroyers doing just now?” I asked.
“Oh—running about—much the same as usual.”

The Navy hasn’t the least objection to telling one everything that it is doing. Unfortunately, it speaks its own language, which is incomprehensible to the civilian. But you will find it all in “The Channel Pilot” and “The Riddle of the Sands.”

It is a foul coast, hairy with currents and rips and “mottled” with shoals and rocks. Practically the same men hold on here in the same ships with much the same crews, for months and months. A most senior officer told me that they were “good boys”—on reflection, “quite good boys”—but neither he nor the boys on his chart explained how they managed their lightless, unmarked ninations through black night, blinding rain, and the crazy, rebounding North Sea gales. They themselves ascribe it to Joss that they have not piled up their ships a hundred times.

“I expect it must be because we’re always dodging about over the same ground. One gets to smell it. We’ve bummed pretty hard, of course, but we haven’t expended much up to date. You never know your luck on patrol, though.”

“What’s he sayin’? Secure that gun, will you? Can’t hear oneself speak.” The gun is a bit noisy on its cone, but that isn’t the reason for the destroyer-lieutenant’s short temper.

“Says he’s goin’ down, sir,” the signaller replies. What the submarine had spelt out, and everybody

knows it, was: “Cannot approve of this extremely frightful weather. Am going to bye-bye.”

“Well!” snaps the lieutenant to his signaller, “What are you grinning at?” The submarine has hung on to ask if the destroyer will “kiss her and whisper good-night.” A breaking sea smacks her tower in the middle of the insult. She closes like an oyster, but—just too late. Habet! There must be a quarter of a ton of water somewhere down below, on its way to her ticklish batteries.

“What a wag!” says the signaller dreamily. “Well, ‘e can’t say ‘e didn’t get a little kiss.”

The lieutenant in command smiles.

The sea is a beast, but a just beast.

Racial Untruths

This is trivial enough, but what have you? If Admirals will not strike the proper attitudes, nor lieutenants emit the appropriate sentiments, one is forced back on the truth, which is that the men at the heart of great matters in our Empire are mostly of an even simplicity. From the advertising point of view they are stupid, but the breed has always been stupid in this department. It may be, as our enemies assert, to our racial snobbery, or, as others hold, to a certain God-given lack of imagination which saves us from being over-concerned at the effects of our appearances on others. Either way, it deceives the enemy people more than any calculated lie. When you come to think of it, though the English are the worst paper work and viva-voce liars in the world, they have been rigorously trained since their early youth to live and act lies, for the comfort of the society in which they move, and so for their own comfort. The result in this war is interesting.

It is no lie that the present moment we hold all the seas in the hollow of our hands. For that reason we shuffle over them shame-faced and apologetic making arrangements here and flagrant compromises there, in order to give substance to the lie that we have dropped fortuitously into this high seat and are looking round the world for someone to resign it to. Nor is it any lie that, had we used the Navy’s bare fist instead of its gloved hand from the beginning, we could in all likelihood have shortened the war.

That being so, we elected to dab and peck at and half strangle the enemy, to let him go and choke him again. It is no lie that we continue on our inexplicable path animated, we will, to believe till other proof is given, by a cloudy idea of alleviating or mitigating something for somebody—not ourselves. (Here, of course, is where our racial snobbery comes in, which makes the German gibber. I cannot understand why he has not accused us to our Allies of having secret commercial understandings with him.) For that reason, we shall finish the German eagle as the merciful lady killed the chicken. It took her the whole afternoon, and then, you will remember, the carcass had to be thrown away.

Meantime, there is a large and unlovely water, inhabited by plain men in severe boats, who endure cold, exposure, wet, and monotony almost as heavy as their responsibilities. Charge them with heroism—but that needs heroism, indeed! Accuse them of patriotism, they become rabbid. Examine into the records of the miraculous work they have done and are doing. They will assist you, but with perfect sincerity they will make as light of the valor and forethought shown as of the ends they have gained for mankind. The Service takes all work for granted. It knew long ago that certain things would have to be done, and it did its best to be ready for them. When it disappeared over the sky-line for maneuvers it was practising—always practising; trying its men and stuff and throwing out what could not take the strain. That is why, when war came, only a few names had to be changed, and those chiefly for the sake of the body, not of the spirit. And the Seniors who hold the key to our plans and know what will be done if things happen, and what links wear thin in the many chains, they are of one fibre and speech with the Juniors and the lower deck and all the rest who come out of the undemonstrative households ashore. “Here is the situation as it exists now,” say the Seniors. “This is what we do to meet it. Look and count and measure and judge for yourself, and then you will know.”

It is a safe offer. The civilian only sees that the sea is a vast place, divided between wisdom and chance. He only knows that the uttermost oceans have been swept clear, and the trade-routes purged, one by one, even as our armies were being convoyed along them; that there was no island nor key left unsearched on any waters that might hide an enemy’s craft between the Arctic Circle and the Horn. He only knows that less than a day’s run to the eastward of where he stands, the enemy’s fleets have been held for a year and three months, in order that civilisation may go about its business on all our waters.

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THE NOBEL PRIZES

By Frederic J. Haskin

WHEN the Nobel prizes were distributed on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel’s death, an American received one of them and became the fifth citizen of the United States to share in this most unique bequest of a great inventor to the creative minds of the race.

The American honored this year is Professor Theodore W. Richards of Harvard, a chemist who was awarded the prize for his work in discovering a method for determining the atomic weights of the chemical elements. This is an achievement of primary importance to the science of chemistry and hence to science in general. All chemical progress is based upon the accurate quantitative analysis of natural and laboratory compounds. The success of such analysis depends entirely upon accurate knowledge of the atomic weight of each element concerned.

Alfred Nobel was a Swedish scientist and inventor who made a great fortune by inventing dynamite and smokeless powder. Having thus contributed largely to the horror of war, Nobel became a great peace advocate and left the greater part of his fortune—more than nine million dollars—as a foundation to promote the arts of peace. By the provision of his will, five persons every year are each awarded a prize of \$40,000 for some achievement of permanent value to the race. Chemistry, physics, medicine, literature and work for the promotion of international peace are the five lines of endeavor which Nobel sought to promote in this way.

The Nobel prizes are the effort of one thinker to solve to some extent a problem that has always confronted society; namely, how to make creative workers independent to pursue their high purposes.

How many great scientific discoveries the world has lost because the men who might have made them had to teach, or do some other plodding work for a living; how many budding poets have been suppressed by lack of leisure, is an interesting subject for speculation. Certain it is that the fine arts and the higher sciences seem to thrive in direct proportion to the amount of leisure enjoyed by a people. Thus the United States, where work and money rule, lag far behind in all the arts and is abreast of the other nations only in those sciences which bear directly upon the industries.

Many plans for the pensioning of genius have been suggested by various thinkers. Nobel’s idea of giving a prize for achievement rather than a pension for promise, has the advantage that it is pretty sure to benefit true merit, and the disadvantage that it is utterly beyond the reach of the struggling beginner. In this connection, the Nobel prize in literature has created a great deal of dissatisfaction and argument. Leonard Hass, who was a life-long friend of Nobel and one of the wits of his will, is publicly expressing the opinion that most of the literary awards have been made

There is no distinction as to sex or race in the awarding of the Nobel prizes. Three women have already won them. Madame Curie, who together with her husband discovered radium; Baroness von Suttner for her book, “Lay Down Your Arms,” and Selma Lagerlof for her novel, “Jerusalem,” which has attracted a great deal of attention by its exceptional literary merit.

There recently has been under discussion a plan to establish an American prize on the same principle as the Nobel foundation, and it is said that two of our most prominent millionaires have the matter under consideration. The principal feature of the plan is to be an annual prize for work in psychology and allied lines, as this is a science which has come to occupy a most important place in modern life and is not remembered in the Nobel bequest.

Discoverer of Synthetic Indigo Is 80 Years Old!

Adolf von Baeyer, one of the shining lights of the German scientific world celebrated his eightieth birthday on October 31 last.

Baeyer is the famous discoverer of synthetic indigo, and not even the war has been able to shake his position in international scientific circles. Despite his advanced age, he still occupies the chair of chemistry at the Munich University.

When a boy of thirteen, Baeyer took a six-mark piece given him as a birthday present and with it bought a lump of indigo with which to carry on his youthful experiments. His indigo synthesis was completed in 1882, but it was not until 1891 that the “Badische Anilin und Soda-fabrik” had perfected a method of producing an artificial indigo which could compete with the natural product. Since then something like three-fourths of the former number of indigo plantations of East India have been abandoned, and the yearly export of synthetic indigo from Germany has averaged 50 million marks in market value.

Baeyer never has had the smallest share in the tremendous profits naturally accruing from his discovery. He has never had time or interest to devote to the technical exploitation of his discoveries, but turned them over to the manufacturers with rare disinterestedness. A big manufacturer, therefore, once said to him with perfect justice: “You have permitted a large fortune to slip through your fingers, Professor Baeyer!”

This absolute disinterestedness, this strict adherence to the field of investigation, and his singularly high ideals of work and duty, are

characteristics, not only of the striking personality of Professor Baeyer

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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CHAMPAGNE

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 12, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
T.S.	
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50	
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch... —	
Bar Silver ...	26.00
Copper Cashper tael	18.65
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7% Tls. 7.71	
Exch. @ 73.1—Mek. \$ 10.55	
390	
Peking Bar ...	390
Native Interest05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	26.00
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m.s.%	
4 m.s.%	
5 m.s.%	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London....Fr. 27.92	
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T.\$ 4.76	
Consols	£

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2.7-7%
London	Demand 2-7%
India	T.T. 13.3%
Paris	T.T. 359
Paris	Demand 359%
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 61%
New York	Demand 61%
Hongkong	T.T. 75%
Japan	T.T. 81%
Batavia	T.T. 141%

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2.8%
London	4 m.s. Doy. 2.8%
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2.8%
London	6 m.s. Doy. 2.8%
Paris	4 m.s. 377%
Hamburg	4 m.s. —
New York	4 m.s. 65

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1-Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1-France....	3.92
1-Marks.....	2.94
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen....	1.34
" 1-Rupess....	2.14
" 1-Roubles....	2.28
" 1-Mex. \$....	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, Exchange Quotations on Germany

Tel. Transfers	266 nom.
Demand	266%
Bank Drafts, 4 m.s.	288
Credits, 4 m.s.	—
Doy. Bills, 4 m.s.	311%
Doy. Bills, 6 m.s.	314%

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.785	
Chinese Dollars, 72.75	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106%	
On Newchwang, Demand, 84%	
On Hankow, Demand, 103%	
On Chungking, Demand, 105%	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73%	
On Foochow, Demand, 98%	
On Amoy, Demand, 73	
On Swatow, Demand, 99%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 73%	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88%	
January 12, 1916.	

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service	
London, January 11.—Following are today's metal market prices:—	
f s. d.	
Standard Copper G. M. B.	85 0 0
Copper f.o.b.	114 0 0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	30 15 0
Standard Tin (Cash)	173 0 0
Standard Tin (3 Months)	174 10 0

Commercial Cables

Reuter's Service

London, January 11.—Following are today's rates, prices, and deliveries:—	
Cheques on London at Paris, £27.84	
T. T. on London at New York \$4.76	
Bar Silver Spot	26.00
Egyptian Cotton Brown....	10.85d
Seinde and Bengal Cotton ...	6.15d
Mid-American Cotton	8.21d
Plantation Rubber 4s. Id. to 3s. 11/4d.	
Deliveries China Silk	73 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk	8 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk	22 bales
Tone of Tea Market is very firm.	

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London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, January 11.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex
Spot 3s. 11/4d. to 4s. Id.
April to June delivery 2s. 10d. to 4s.
Tendency of market quiet and easier.
Last Quotation, London, January 10:
Spot 4s. to 4s. Id.
April to June delivery 3s. 11/4d. to 4s. 1/4d.
Tendency of market irregular and depressed. Closing steadier.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	830 B.
Chartered	652.
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 187 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.35 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.70.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415.
North China	Tls. 182 1/2.
Union of Canton	\$950 B.
Yangtze	\$265.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$152 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$410 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 127 1/2 B.
Indo-China Def.	88s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 19 1/2.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 53 B.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12.35 S.
Oriental Cons.	35s.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$84 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 61 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 92 1/2 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$77 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106 1/2 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 106 B.
Central Stores	Tls. 3.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 60 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-Wo	Tls. 147 1/2 B.
E-Wo Pref.	Tls. 411 B.
International	Tls. 72 B.
International Pref.	Tls. 76.
Lau-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Sohy Che	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 1/2 B.
Yantziapoo	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Yantziapoo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	\$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	\$129 S.
China Sugar	\$10.70 B.
Green Island	Tls. 36 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 5.
Major Bros.	Tls. 150 B.
Shanghai Sumatra	
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	\$16 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$62 1/2 B.
Lane, Crawford	\$100 S.
Moutrie	\$38 N.
Watson	\$6 1/2.
Weeks	\$18 1/2 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 18 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 16 1/2 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 7xN1 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 50.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2 1/2.
Bukit Toli Alang	Tls. 7 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 18 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5.65 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 6.
Dominion	Tls. 21 S.
Gule Kalumpong	Tls. 13 1/2.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 28.
Kamunting	Tls. 15 S.
Kapala	Tls. 1.80 S.
Kapayang	Tls. 20.
Karan	

War College on American Defences

Germany might land 827,000 troops in 30 days. Japan might land 239,000 troops in 41 days. Recommends expenditure of \$500,000,000 (gold) first year to raise: (a) Standing army of 253,500 men. (b) Reserve of regulars totalling 379,000. (c) Continental army of 500,000 civilian reserves. Declares organized militia not worth place in first line of defence. Recommends mobile army in Middle West for any emergency.

Washington, December 10.—A regular army of 253,500, a reserve of 500,000 civilian volunteers to be raised regularly totalling 379,000 in eight years, and a Continental army of 500,000 in three years, constitute the salient features of a military policy for the United States formulated by the War College Division of the army General Staff and made public by Secretary Garrison today.

This army would cost Uncle Sam about \$500,000,000 the first year, or an amount equal to that which Secretaries Garrison and Daniels each recommends for the reorganization and expansion of the army and navy during the next five years.

Secretary Garrison's plan for the reorganization of the army, formulated independently of the general staff recommendations, already has been made public. Mr. Garrison called upon the War College to formulate a military policy last March. The report was submitted to him in September and is now made public with President Wilson's approval. Although hardly calculated to receive popular approval, the War Department expects that it will have an important influence upon Congress in shaping a new military policy.

The report lays special emphasis upon the fact that modern means of communication have destroyed the isolation which so long constituted the United States' most secure defense.

"The safeguard of isolation no longer exists," say the war experts of the general staff. "The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels. The increasing radii of action of the submarine, the aeroplane, and wireless telegraphy all supplement ocean transport in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activities of overseas nations."

To emphasize the importance of improved communication, the report calmly asserts that with conditions as they were abroad up to August, 1914, Germany with vessels of 7,600,000 tons capacity at her command "might reasonably be expected to transport and land on our coasts" an expedition of 387,000 men within 16 days and 440,000 more within 30 days.

In this connection the War College report says:

"Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking. We are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength."

With the regular army recruited to 253,000 troops, the plan of the War College would be to have 148,000, including 27,000 coast artillery, constantly in Continental United States. The term of enlistment would be extended to eight years, two with the colors and six in reserve. It is estimated that from the mobile army troops with the colors in the United States there would be accumulated in eight years a reserve of 379,000 making with the 121,000 mobile troops with the colors a total of 500,000 regulars and reserves of regulars in the continental limits.

Provision is also made for a Continental army, along lines similar to those laid down by Secretary Garrison in his report. The War College, however, would recruit a Continental army of 500,000 civilian volunteers, to be raised in three annual increments. They would be enlisted for three years with the colors and for three years on furlough. These troops would receive three months training annually for three years and would have three months' additional training after being called out for war service and before taking the field. They would receive the pay of officers and men of standing army while with the colors. This would give a total of more than a million troops ready for any emergency, once the system were in working order.

Besides providing \$7,000,000 annually for the regular militia, the report says "no legislation affecting the organized militia is recommended beyond the repeal of all provisions of law now in effect whereby militia or military organizations may or must be received into the federal service in advance of any other forces." This would give the President absolutely free rein in calling for volunteers.

In the opinion of the War College, the militia as at present constituted cannot be included in the first line of the country's defences. The report says: "No force can be considered a portion of our first line whose control and training is so little subject to federal authority in peace. No force should be considered a portion of our first line in war unless it be maintained fully organized and equipped in peace at war strength. This would exclude the Organized Militia from consideration for service in the first line, mainly because of the impossibility of giving it in peace the training required."

Twelve months at 150 hours per month "is the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service."

As the center of population of the United States is in the Middle West, the report recommends the location there of a mobile force "for use in from central China all directions."

Reserved Seats, \$3 and \$2, now on sale at MOUTRIE'S Admission to Gallery \$1.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody, without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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CHARLES CHAPLIN
In the leading role.
Starts with a chuckle—ends with a roar.
A million laughs in two reels.
THE MELBOURNE CO.
in
"THE JOSS-MAN"
A novel comedy
New Songs
New Dances
New Ideas
Next production:
"HULLO, SHANGHAI!"
"THE LEECH OF INDUSTRY"
An American Drama in THREE REELS
"EXCLUSIVE WAR SCENES"
In Pathé's Gazette
Booking at Robinson's

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Programme
For 11th and 12th Jan., 1916
"SCAVENGERS OF PARIS"
Interesting
"PAL'S" Comedy
"HEARTS OF THE FIRST EMPIRE"
Comedy Drama, 2 parts
"HELEN'S MARRIAGE"
Comedy
INTERVAL
"SO HEAR YE!"
Comic
"HER COWBOY LOVER"
Comic
"THE SIAMESE SISTER"
Comic
"A VICTIM OF COMPETITION"
Comedy
An All-Keystone Programme
on Friday, 21st Jan.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Tuesday, 11th, & Thursday, 13th Jan.
PART 1
1.—OVERTURE "I Chant du Poet" Herman
by the Victoria Orchestra
2.—"FAN MAKING" Interesting
3.—"THE FATAL EMERALD"
Adventure Drama, Four Parts
INTERVAL
4.—Intermezzo "Snow Queen" Salter
by the Victoria Orchestra
5.—"A TIMELY LESSON" Comedy
6.—"TOO MANY BURGLARS" Comic
7.—"ARCHIE AND THE BELL BOY" Comedy
8.—"JEALOUS HUSBAND" Sterling Comedy

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
PROGRAMME
For 11th, 12th and 13th Jan., 1916
"DANCE TO DEATH"
Kallen Drama, 2 parts
"STORY OF WILLOW PATTERN"
Chinese Drama
"QUAKER MOTHER"
Drama
"CHAMPION"
Racing Comedy
"BRAVE AND BOLD"
Comic
"GHOST"
Comic

case of need, on either the Pacific or Atlantic coast, the northern or southern border."

As there are omissions in the estimated cost of certain of the plans, the report has been referred by Secretary Garrison back to the War College for revision. The figures contained in the report as to cost comprise these items for the first year: reserve material \$130,000,000; regular army, \$258,960,000; organized militia, \$7,000,000; Continental army, \$87,000,000; sea coast fortifications, \$20,000,000; total \$502,000,000.

After the first year the War College estimates the regular army can be maintained at \$249,000,000 annually. It is estimated the Continental army would cost \$70,000,000 the second year, \$55,000,000, the third and \$62,500,000 annually thereafter.

The report lays special emphasis upon the fact that modern means of communication have destroyed the isolation which so long constituted the United States' most secure defense.

"The safeguard of isolation no longer exists," say the war experts of the general staff. "The oceans, once barriers, are now easy avenues of approach by reason of the number, speed and carrying capacity of ocean-going vessels. The increasing radii of action of the submarine, the aeroplane, and wireless telegraphy all supplement ocean transport in placing both our Atlantic and Pacific coasts within the sphere of hostile activities of overseas nations."

To emphasize the importance of improved communication, the report calmly asserts that with conditions as they were abroad up to August, 1914,

Germany with vessels of 7,600,000 tons capacity at her command "might reasonably be expected to transport and land on our coasts" an expedition of 387,000 men within 16 days and 440,000 more within 30 days.

In this connection the War College report says:

"Without superiority on the sea or an adequate land force there is nothing to prevent any hostile power or coalition of powers from landing on our shores such part of its trained and disciplined troops as its available transports can carry. The time required is limited only by the average speed of its vessels and the delay necessarily consumed in embarking and disembarking. We are forced to the conclusion that we must be prepared to resist a combined land and sea operation of formidable strength."

With the regular army recruited to 253,000 troops, the plan of the War College would be to have 148,000, including 27,000 coast artillery, constantly in Continental United States. The term of enlistment would be extended to eight years, two with the colors and six in reserve. It is estimated that from the mobile army troops with the colors in the United States there would be accumulated in eight years a reserve of 379,000 making with the 121,000 mobile troops with the colors a total of 500,000 regulars and reserves of regulars in the continental limits.

Provision is also made for a Continental army, along lines similar to those laid down by Secretary Garrison in his report. The War College, however, would recruit a Continental army of 500,000 civilian volunteers, to be raised in three annual increments. They would be enlisted for three years with the colors and for three years on furlough. These troops would receive three months training annually for three years and would have three months' additional training after being called out for war service and before taking the field. They would receive the pay of officers and men of standing army while with the colors. This would give a total of more than a million troops ready for any emergency, once the system were in working order.

Besides providing \$7,000,000 annually for the regular militia, the report says "no legislation affecting the organized militia is recommended beyond the repeal of all provisions of law now in effect whereby militia or military organizations may or must be received into the federal service in advance of any other forces." This would give the President absolutely free rein in calling for volunteers.

In the opinion of the War College, the militia as at present constituted cannot be included in the first line of the country's defences. The report says: "No force can be considered a portion of our first line whose control and training is so little subject to federal authority in peace. No force should be considered a portion of our first line in war unless it be maintained fully organized and equipped in peace at war strength. This would exclude the Organized Militia from consideration for service in the first line, mainly because of the impossibility of giving it in peace the training required."

Twelve months at 150 hours per month "is the minimum length of time of actual training considered necessary to prepare troops for war service."

As the center of population of the United States is in the Middle West, the report recommends the location there of a mobile force "for use in from central China all directions."

Reserved Seats, \$3 and \$2, now on sale at MOUTRIE'S Admission to Gallery \$1.

Overcast but fine at Shanghai. Snow in Kiangsi and Hunan.

12.—The pressure keeps above the normal level. Very constant N. W. breezes. Fair weather. Sharp cold.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, January 12, 1916.

WEATHER. 4 A.M. 9 A.M.

Sea at Cent., mm. 776.11 777.47
Wind, miles 80.61 80.61
Variation n.m. for 24 h. -0.00 -4.91
Variation n.m. for 12 h. -0.97 -0.45
Direction N.W.
Wind Kilometers per hour 18 11
Temperature, °C. 19.2 34.2
Humidity, % 97 65
Barometric reading, mm. 1000 1000
Rainfall mm. — —

Sea atollishes. — —

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Meteorological Readings

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 18	10.30	Seattle	Tacoma Maru	Jap.	Nakamura	A. T. Co.
21	1 P.M.	Vancouver	Sado Maru	Jap.	Asakawa	N. Y. K.
22	..	New York	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C. M. S. N. Co.
23	..	Batavia etc.	Skepton Castle	Br.	Gedwell	L. C.
24	..	San Francisco	Toscan Prince	Br.	Dodwell	A. T. Co.
25	6.30	Seattle	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	N. Y. K.
Feb 8	..	Seattle	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.
12	..	S. Francisco, via Na'nakai, H'Lu China	Shibonome Maru	Jap.	Tosawa	C. M. S. S. Co.
Apr. 17	..	S. Francisco, via Na'nakai, H'Lu China	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
June 24	..	S. Francisco, via Na'nakai, H'Lu China		Am.		C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 18	6.00*	Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
14	..	D.L. Kobe, Straits etc.	Yutang	Rus.	Pollakoff	R. V. F.
15	noon	Kobe, Yokohama etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	Bradley	L. C.
28	..	P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Mages	M. M.
29	6.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Bent	P. K. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 18	D.L.	Liverpool	Tydeus	Br.	Wallace	B. & S.
15	noon	Australasia ports	Eastern	Aus.	Carter	Gibb, L.
22	D.L.	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Seikine	N. Y. K.
23	D.L.	London	Yungtze	Br.	McGregor	P. & O.
24	..	Marselles etc.	Kaiman Maru	Br.	Stone	N. Y. K.
24	..	London via Cape	Kaiyuan Maru	Jap.	Kon	Glen Line
25	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Fr.	Hansard	C. M. & M.
26	A.M.	Marselles etc.	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	P. & O.
27	..	Marselles etc.	Nellors	Fr.	King	P. & O.
28	..	Marselles etc.	Cordillera	Fr.	Mages	M. M.
29	..	Genoa, London	Mongara	Fr.	Fysh	P. & O.
10	..	Marselles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Leveque	M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 12	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi.	Westland	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	..	Ningpo, Wenchow	Asping	Chi.	Persson	G. M. S. N. Co.
13	..	Hongkong, Canton	Choyssang	Br.	Shimpo	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	..	Hongkong, Canton	Shawang	Br.	Meathrel	C. M. S. N. Co.
13	..	Hongkong	Awa Maru	Jap.	Horni	N. Y. K.
13	..	Swatow	Singas	Br.	Mills	B. & S.
13	..	Swatow, H'Lu China	Kinkiang	Br.	Sousa	B. & S.
13	..	Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br.	Stott	B. & S.
14	..	Hongkong, Canton	Kashing	Br.	Byers	C. N.
15	..	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	Tnebben	B. & S.
15	..	Hongkong, Canton	Abui	Br.	Eddy	B. & S.
15	..	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A. T. Co.
26	..	Hongkong via Manila	Chios	Am.		C. M. S. S. Co.
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Shiyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 12	D.L.	Tsingtau	Wenchow	Br.	Martin	B. & S.
15	8.00	Tsingtau	Shansi	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
14	..	Tsingtau	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.
14	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Ros.	Pollakoff	R. V. F.
14	..	D.L.	Chingwatao	Proteus	Ros.	Larsen
15	6.00*	Tsingtau, Dalny	Kobo Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
15	10.00*	w.h.w. C'fco, W'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	Harris	B. & S.
18	10.00*	Dalny	Sakai Maru	Jap.	Sato	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindström	G. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Taifu Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	Yasski	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	do	Leonyi	Br.	Fraser	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Philip	J. M. & Co.
18	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
18	M.N.	do	Kinding	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	Conley	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Br.	Milligan	C. M. S. N. Co.
18	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	Christie	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Foyang	Br.	Carmagni	B. & S.
18	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	ons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Port
Jan 12	Ningpo	Hai Peking	174	Br.	Stott	B. & S.	G. M. S. N. Co.
12	Ningpo	Hai Ninghsao	2151	Chi.	Edgrees	N. S. C. W.	
12	Hongkong	Choyssang	1424	Br.	Holmwood	C. M. & C. S. W.	
12	Hongkong	Taishun	1216	Chi.	Westland	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
12	Hongkong	Penza	1824	Br.	Pollakoff	R. V. F.	9 P
12	Hongkong	Wenchow	1228	Chi.	Lindström	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
12	Hongkong	Kiangyu	1590	Chi.	Lindström	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
12	Japan	Awa Maru	Jap.	Hori	N. Y. K.	W. S. W.	
12	Japan	Hakushin Maru	820	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	
12	Swatow	Protens	1042	Nor.	Larsen	K. C. T. Co.	
12	Hongkong	Tj kembang	5028	Dut.	Jurriaanse		
12	Hongkong	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co.	

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 12	Japan	Yawata Maru	2708	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
..	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtso	1468	Chi.	Miller	C. M. S. N. Co.
..	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	1882	Br.	Mo'merville	B. & S.
12	Tsingtau	Wenchow	898	Br.	Purslow	N. S. N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons
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ALL-BRITISH CONFERENCE FOR ECONOMIC STRENGTH

Runciman Says If Empire Husband Resources Irreparable Disaster Faces Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 11.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. A. Hewins, M.P., moved a resolution that with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, the Imperial Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.

Mr. Hewins' resolution was adopted by the House without a division.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said that if the Empire had banded its resources and outlasted Germany then almost irreparable disaster would befall Germany. He expressed the opinion that as the British Dominions have determined to raise revenue and foster industries in their own way they must dismiss the idea of free-trade within the Empire. He thought the same regarding a zollverein including the Allies. Nevertheless the Government was prepared to make any arrangement to end the war successfully.

The British Empire was capable of recuperating faster than other countries; consequently it must aid its Allies in the future.

It must be made clear when peace is signed that Germany will never again be permitted to make an economic war on her neighbors.

A good deal has been done in developing the trade in which Germany, formerly, had a monopoly.

Mr. Walter Runciman emphasised the necessity of improving research and educational methods and the extension of commercial methods. The Board of Trade, looking ahead, have in some matters to seek the co-operation of the Dominions. There has been nothing more whole-hearted than the support the Dominions have given in the supply of metals. As regards shipping no privilege should be given which was not enjoyed by British ships.

NOTICE

To The Public: We beg to inform you that we have established ourselves as Marine Surveyors from this date, under the firm name of Morton and Morton, and are prepared to undertake any business in connection with Marine and Cargo Surveying.

Yours Truly,

R. C. MORTON
H. E. MORTON.

Union Building,
4, The Bund, Shanghai;

Telephone No. 1886

8429

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

8872

Mr. Darwent's New Lecture On Punch

A lecture to a large audience was given last night on the Wit and Wisdom of Punch, at the Lecture Hall of the Union Church, Literary, and Social Guild, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent. Mr. Darwent's lecture was well illustrated with over 100 slides, and on the whole proved very interesting. The Rev. S. Couling took the Chair. In opening the lecture Mr. Darwent called attention to some features in Punch on which he had not dwelt in his last lecture.

For instance, its scholarship. Really to appreciate all of Punch it is an advantage to know both French and German. In its issue of September 9, 1915, Punch, for instance made fun of a German attempt to create German terms for English sporting terms. Germany has such hatred for England that it cannot stand any English. Plain cricket becomes Drei staebenschlager-spiel. Starter becomes an appalling word in German, none else than Haupt aligangs stelle aufrichts vorher.

Punch makes a Scot lament an additional penny on the income tax, thus:

"Ye banks and brains o' monied men
How can my funds the Budget bear?
How can I sign my little cheques
Wi'out a bosom fu' o' care?"

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Thursday and Friday, January 20 and 21, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors together with the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner for the Municipal year 1916.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on January 13, 1916.

Shanghai, January 4, 1916.
D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan

E. D. H. FRASER,
H. B. M's. Consul-General.

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

G. BARJONA,
Consul-General for Portugal.

DE REUS,
Consul-General for the Netherlands.

L. SCESLI,
Consul-General for Italy.

H. KNIPPING,
H. I. G. M's. Consul-General.

EMILE NAGGIAR,
Gerant le Consulat-General de France.

G. DE BLANCK,
Consul-General for Cuba.

C. E. GAUSS,
American Consul in charge.

T. RAASCHOU,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

CARLOS DE SOSTOA,
Consul for Spain.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

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Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuan Road,
On Saturday, the 15th inst.
at 10 a.m.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.

Brass mounted Bedsteads,
Bedroom Suites with Bevelled
Edged Mirrors, Dining Chairs,
Tables, Book Cases, Cabinets,
Escritoires, Carpets, Rugs,
Brassmounted Iron Fenders,
Pictures, Ornaments, Blankets,
Comforters, etc., etc.

And a long line of useful Sundries
Now on View

FLAT

TO LET

Unfurnished; 2 Rooms,
Bathroom and Kitchen,
at 17, Nanking Road.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiu Kiang Road.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Kiangwan Races

4th, 5th and 7th and 12th
February, 1916

ENTRIES will close at 6 p.m.
on Saturday, 15th January, 1916,
instead of the 13th instant (as
previously advertised), at the Club
House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

Unmeasured Ponies to be brought
to the Club House for measurement
at 4 p.m. on Monday, 17th January,
1916.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.
International Recreation Club,
Shanghai, 12th January, 1916.

8424

In the Matter of the Hongkong
Companies Ordinance 1911

AND
In the Matter of the Shanghai
Kelantan Rubber Estates,
Limited, (1910)

Notice is hereby given that the
Creditors of the above-named Company
which is being voluntarily wound up are required on or before
the 29th day of February 1916
being the day for that purpose fixed
by the undersigned to send their
names and addresses and the particulars
of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their
Solicitors if any to ERNEST
ANTHONY MEASOR of No. 5
Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road Shanghai
the Liquidator of the said Company
and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator
are by their Solicitors to come in
and prove their said debts or claims
at such time and place as shall be
specified in such notice or in default
thereof they will be excluded from
the benefit of any distribution made
before such debts are proved.

DATED this 7th day of January, 1916.

E. A. MEASOR,
Liquidator.

8413

Business and Official Notices

OMAR KHAYYAM

III.
And, as the Cock
crew, those who stood
before
The Tavern
shouted — Open
then the Door
"You know how
little while we have
had?"
"And, once depart-
ed, may return no
more."



O'BILL KHAYSMITH
crew, those who
stood before
The Tavern
shouted — Open
then the Door
"You know how
little while we have
had?"
"And, once depart-
ed, may return no
more."

"BOTT ROYAL"
CHAMPAGNE, THE
FRENCH WINE, IS
THE SAME AS THAT
SHIPPED TO ENGLAND

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NEW STABLES.

NOTICE.

THE attention of Members is directed to the notice posted on the notice-board in the Grand Stand re application for stabling accommodation in the New Stables now nearing completion.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.

8407

In the United States Court
for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of James Nelson
Jameson, Deceased.

Pursuant to an order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of James Nelson Jameson, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to William P. Lambe, Co-administrator, or Charles Derre McGrath, Co-administrator of his estate, on or before July 6, 1916, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to said Co-administrators.

William P. LAMEE,
Co-administrator,
3, Kiu Kiang Road,
Charles Derre McGrath,
Mustard and Co.,
Shanghai, China, January 6, 1916.

8425

The Senawang Rubber Estates
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 16th December, 1915, it was decided to pay a third interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50 per share, on the Capital of the Company, on Monday, the 17th day of January, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 10th January, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th to 17th January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & Co.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th December, 1916.

8426

LADIES, ATTENTION !!!

35 Tailor-made Long Coats
from \$6.75 to \$19.50
25 Knitted all Wool Jersey Coats
from \$9.75 to \$15.75
200 prs. Boots and Shoes, sizes 2½ to 7,
from \$6.50 to \$7.85
100 "Wolsey" Pure Wool Combinations
at \$7.25
150 yds. Silk Plush, 26" wide
at \$3.45

16 Sets Coney Seal Furs (Muff & Stole)
from \$12.95 per set.
Also Vests, Slippers, Nightdresses, etc.

H. G. HILL & Co.
(Phone 2240)
129, North Soochow Road
(Near General Hospital)

Willard

No Trick At All

Keeping a storage battery up to par is just a matter of knowing how. Better come in and let us give you some free pointers.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & Co.
TEL. 2886

Free inspection of any battery at any time



Mr. Friedrich Wilhelm Josepho Seegelken, Deceased

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Friedrich Wilhelm Josepho Seegelken, who died at Shanghai on the 20th December, 1915, are requested to send particulars of same to Mr. Theodor Meyer, c/o A. Ehlers & Co., who, as guardian of the sole heir, Fritz Johann Seegelken, administers the estate, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to the amounts due by them to the aforesaid guardian.

Shanghai, 11th January, 1916.
Imperial German Consulate-General
Jameson, Deceased.

8426

The Permata Rubber Estate,
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1915, will be presented to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th January to the 21st January, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

8427

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway
Phone 1095

8428

THE CENTRAL GARAGE

CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

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Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

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ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a four roomed-house,
furnished. Apply to Box 114,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8408-J-13

TO LET, a 5-roomed-house with
two bathrooms and all modern con-
veniences, at No. 174 Cumine Road.
Rent Tls. 35. Apply to Box 105,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-16

BROADWAY TERRACE Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzeppoo Road.

T.F.

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms with full
board, from \$55. Table Boarders
\$45 per month. Centrally
situated. Proprietress personally
supervises the Kitchen.

Telephone 3482

AN ELDERLY American, living
alone, in small pleasant bungalow
would like to share with someone,
American preferred. Electric light,
geyser, garden. Rent cheap. Apply
to Box 125, THE CHINA PRESS.

8421-J-15

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan
Gardens. To let, one large bed-
sitting room and veranda, facing
south, with board.

8423

TO LET, near Rifle Range, well-
furnished double bedroom, with
board. Suitable for two friends or
married couple. Every convenience.
Only requires seeing. Apply to
Box 111, THE CHINA PRESS.

8393-J-13

TO LET, furnished, one large
room. Bathroom and veranda attached.

51, Range Road.

8388-J-18

TO LET, large furnished room
with bathroom and veranda. \$20 per
month. Range Road, Phone
2240 (Office hours).

8401-J-16

TO LET, large and small furnish-
ed room, with bathroom attached.
Excellent table, moderate price. 33,
Boone Road.

8387-J-12

TO LET, very large room, with
bathroom and veranda attached,
facing lawn, also room adjoining
bathroom on upper floor. Opposite
Race Course. Reasonable terms.
Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8368-J-15

TO LET, by a Britisher, a furnish-
ed home for a few months, from
March. Rent moderate. Wayside
district. Apply to Box 103, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8378-J-15

A LARGE furnished room to let,
with board. Moderate terms.
English. 31, Boone Road.

8355

19, North Szechuan Road, to let, a
whole flat, well-furnished; also one
small room. Excellent table.

8188-E.O.D.

51 Boone Road, rooms to let,
furnished or unfurnished. Without
board.

8265-J-31

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WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

8278-J-31

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versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

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considerable experience in legal,
consulate, syndicate, journalistic,
commercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1258

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, house in Northern
district, with a fair-sized garden;
35 to 40 Taels. Apply to Box 115,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8409-J-16

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE ROOM, with use of
typewriter, to let at nominal rental.
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8394-J-13

OFFICE